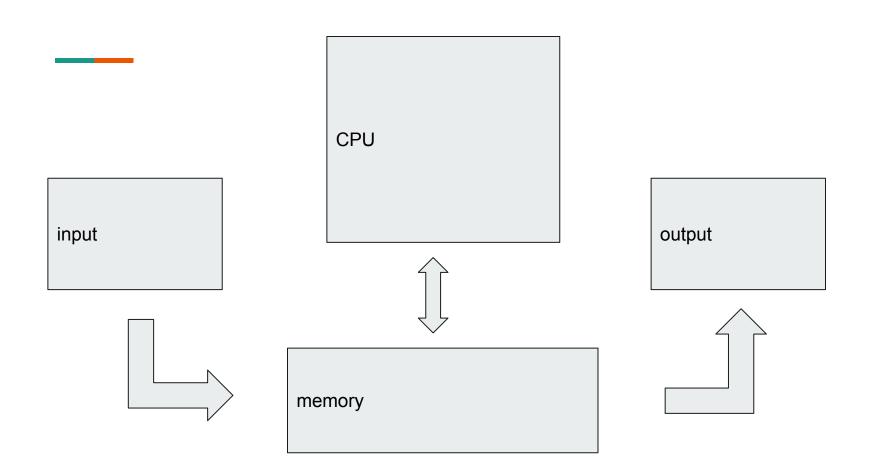
W2 Hardware



Chia-Hsiang Chen | Dept. of MIS

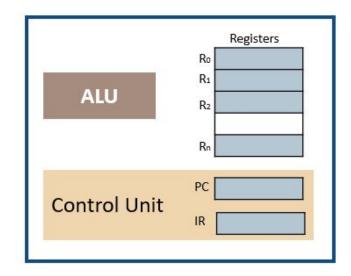
110208061@g.nccu.edu.tw



CPU - in the textbook

- CPU: Central Processing Unit, interpret and carry out the basic instructions.
 - o ALU: Arithmetic Logic Unit
 - o CU: Control Unit
 - PC: Program Counter
 - IR: Instruction Register

memory (NOT in CPU)







How to choose a CPU? Intel or AMD?



The meaning of Processor number - Intel Core i7

Intel® Core™ i7-11700F Processor (16M Cache, up to 4.90 GHz)

1.series(from low to high): Celeron / Pentium / i3 / i5 / i7 / i9

2.generation: i7-**11**700F

3.SKU(Stock Keeping Unit): i7-11700F. A higher SKU will generally have more features. SKU numbers are not recommended for comparison across different generations or product lines

4.suffix: i7-11700**F**. Suffix is used to indicate the feature of this processor. "F" stands for NO integrated graphics processors

The meaning of Processor number - AMD R7

AMD Ryzen™ 7 5700G

1.series: Ryzen 7(or R7)

2.generation: Ryzen 7 5700G

3.SKU: Ryzen 7 5**700**G

4.suffix: Ryzen 7 5700**G**, "G" stands for having Radeon graphics cards

CPU - series & generation

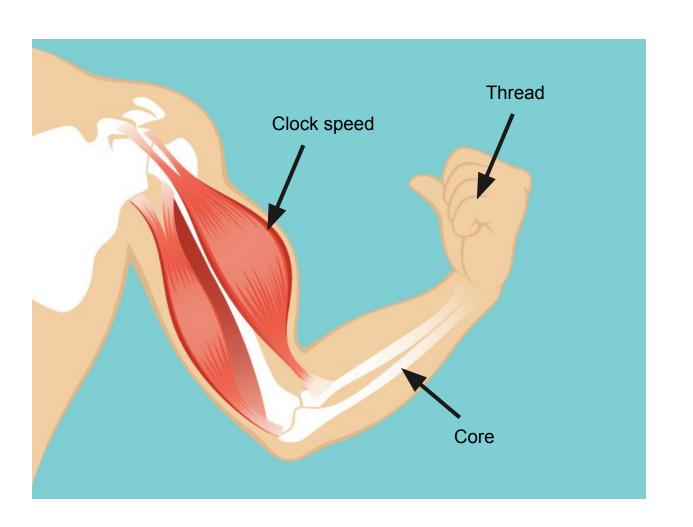
	i5-9600	i7-3820
First number(generation)	9	3
year	later	earlier
Performance	better!	not that good

should consider both series and generation

Other factors

series and generation give you an overall evaluation of a CPU, but there are more details to take into consideration

- 1.Clock speed(時脈速度): Clock speed measures the number of cycles your CPU executes per second, measured in GHz (gigahertz).
- 2.Core number(核心數): The more core one processor has, the more tasks can be done at the same time.
- 3.Thread(執行緒): a core has more threads, it can do more complicated task.



CISC vs. RISC

	Complex Instruction Set Computer (CISC)	Reduced Instruction Set Computer (RISC)
Instruction	complex	simple
Instruction length	long	short
Speed	slow	fast

A * B

CISC instruction set: RISC instruction set:

Mult A, B

LOAD R1, A LOAD R2, B PROD A, B STORE R3, A





Memory

Memory Specifications & parameters:

- Size: How much data can be stored
- Bandwidth: How many data can be processed at the same time
- Speed: How fast data can be processed at the same time



金士頓 Kingston FURY Beast 獸獵者 DDR5 520

★為高效能而生★

網路價\$5758詳



Corsair 海盜船 VENGEA NCE RGB PRO SL DDR

本不敗首選款◆

網路價\$3650詳



Corsair 海盜船 Vengean ce LPX DDR5 5600 32G

★升級就靠它!★

網路價\$6800詳



芝奇 G.SKILL Trident Z Royal Elite 皇家戟-尊爵

◆高品質嚴選IC◆

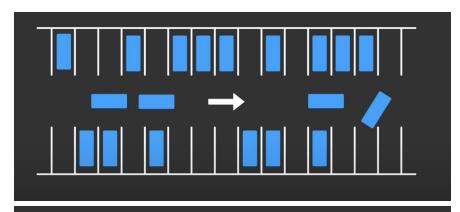
網路價\$7000詳

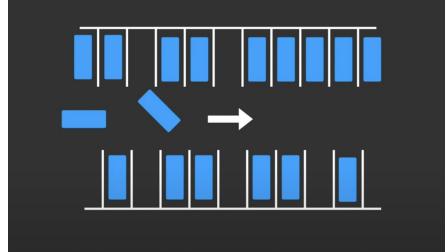
Memory Size

Imaging a parking lot

More Size: More Space to park the cars

Less Size: Less Space to park the cars



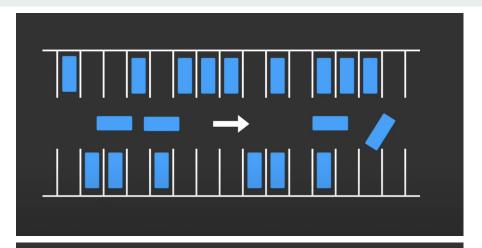


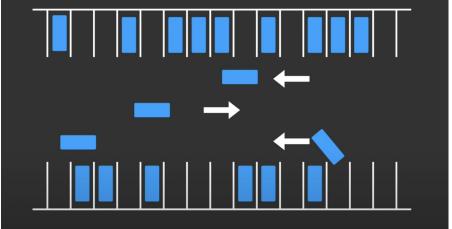
Memory Bandwidth

Imaging a parking lot again

Single channel: only one car can move at the same time

Dual/Multi channel: two or more cars can move at the same time



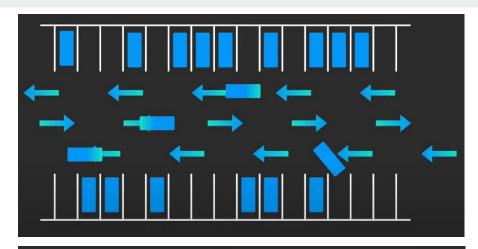


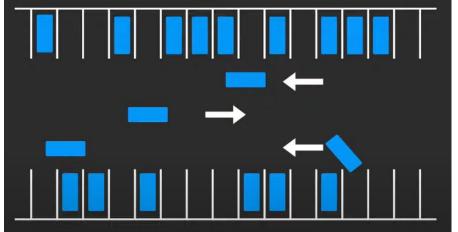
Memory Speed

Imaging a parking lot again

Fast: The car's movement becomes faster

Slow: The car's movement becomes slower

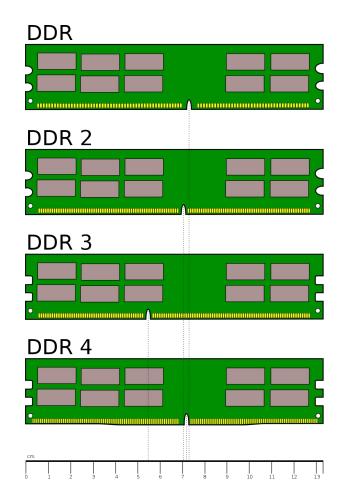




Memory

How to choose?

- DDR Generation (Double Data Rate)
- Frequency
- Size and Price



Memory vs. Storage (Hard Disks)

	Memory	Storage
Size	less (in general 8~128GB)	more (in general 256GB~2TB)
Speed	very fast	slow
Price(per GB)	expensive	affordable
usage	temporary data	files that not used very often

Trivia

Do you know why our disk partition always starts from C(C:\)?

Storage - Disk

In the earlier time(<2000),
 A:\ and B:\ are for floppy disk usage

Floppy disk

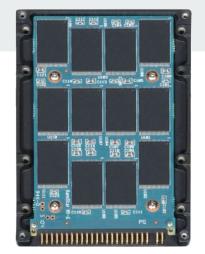
capacity: small

speed: slow



HDD vs. SSD





	HDD(Hard Disk Drive)	SSD(Solid State Frive)
Full name	Hard Disk Drive	Solid State Drive
Mechanism	mechanical	electrical
speed	slower	faster
capacity	bigger(1TB ~ 8TB)	smaller(256GB - 2TB)
price	lower NT\$800 / 1TB	higher NT\$700 / 256GB

GPU

- 1. what is GPU?
- 2. CPU vs. GPU

what is GPU?

To display gorgeous 3-D effects, graphics card's computing power is increasing, so the concept of Graphics Processing Unit(GPU) came out





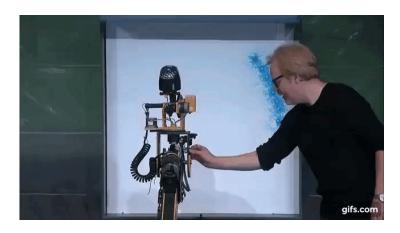
CPU vs. GPU

Same:

critical computing engines,
silicon-based microprocessors, handling
data

Different:

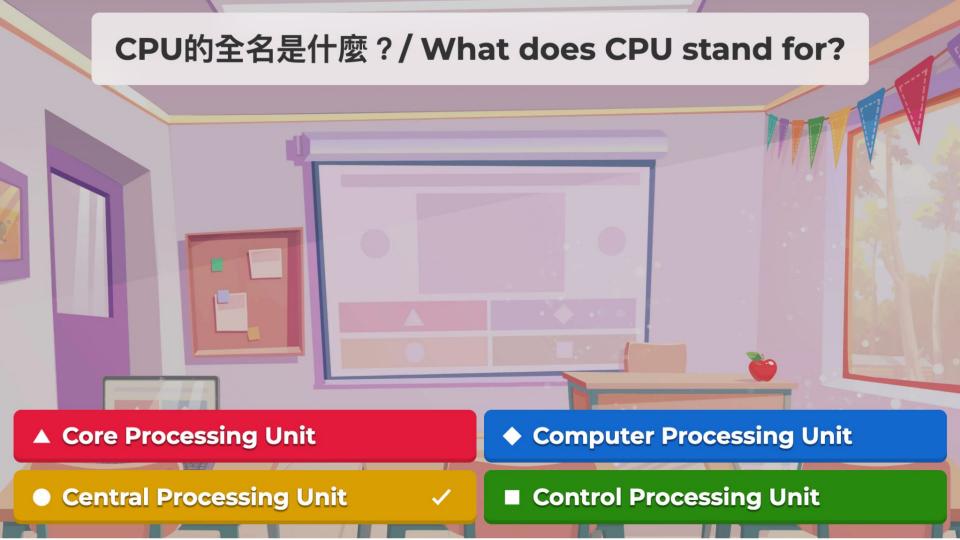
- CPU: less core number.
 Focuses on the individual tasks and get things done one by one.
- GPU: more core number.
 Making lifelike visuals is still the main function, become a general-purpose parallel processor in the same time.
 Tasks are done in a parallel way.

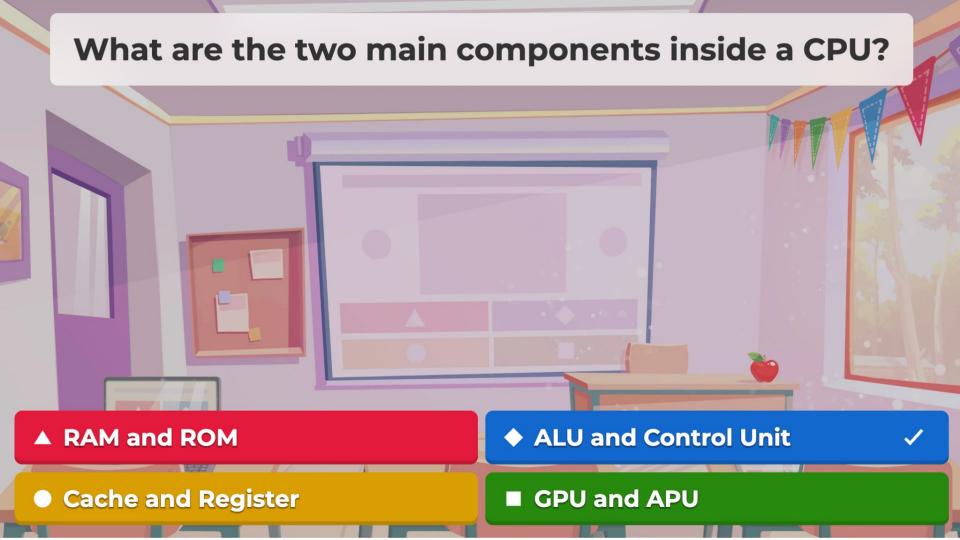


CPU

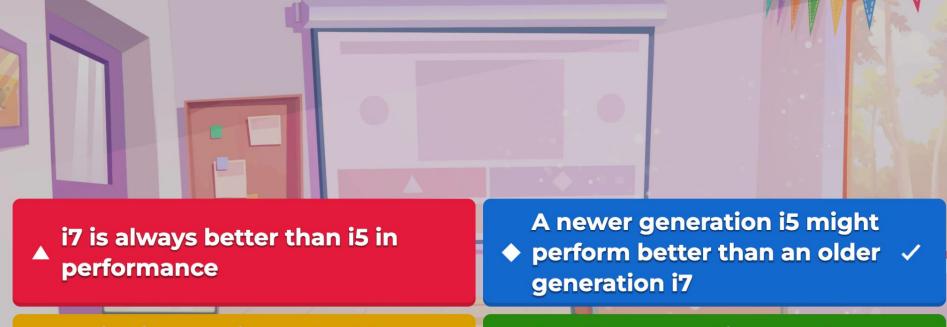
CPU vs. GPU

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-P28LKWTzrl





According to the slides, when selecting a CPU, which of the following is correct?



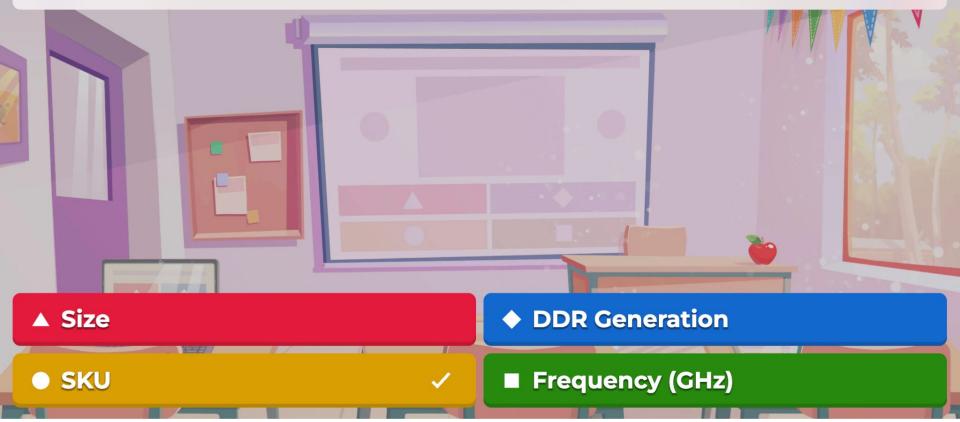
Series is more important than generation

Smaller generation numbers are better

The characteristic of RISC architecture is "completing tasks through fewer complex instructions with high power.



Which of the following is NOT a main consideration when selecting memory?



Which of the following is the true about the difference between CPU and GPU?

